

Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 48

NOVEMBER 25, 1916

FIVE CENTS

SEX BARRIER IS GONE IN HOLLAND

Dutch Parliament Unanimously
Removes Disqualification of
Women As Voters

By a unanimous vote the Dutch Parliament has removed the constitutional disqualification of women for the franchise.

This means that women will no longer be refused the ballot merely because they are women. A revision of the electoral law, however, is necessary before the actual granting of the vote is effected.

This action is the result of an announcement made by Queen Wilhelmina a year ago that the government was to introduce a bill into Parliament eliminating the existing hindrances to the granting of suffrage to the women of Holland. The bill which was introduced by Premier Cort Van Der Linden soon after her announcement, extends the franchise to all male citizens who have reached the age of 23 and are not excluded by certain disabilities, and to women citizens who have reached the same age.

A further victory is gained in that the Lower Chamber has also voted to make women eligible for membership in the States General.

EXPECT CONGRESS TO FAVOR VOTE

Pledges from Candidates Lead
N. A. W. S. A. to Predict Action at Coming Session

A vote on the Federal suffrage amendment in both houses of Congress in the session beginning Dec. 4, and the final submission of the amendment to the States for ratification before the adjournment of the Congress just elected, are predicted confidently by the National American Woman Suffrage Association on the strength of written



Dr. Eleanor M. Hiestand-Moore,
Who Won the Slogan Contest
With "Ballots for Both"

pledges it has received from successful Congressional candidates.

The National Association last week began sending out its congratulations to the host of successful candidates of both parties who made pre-election promises to the association that if elected they would support the Federal amendment.

Maintaining its non-partisan attitude, the Association steadily

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SLOGAN "BALLOTS FOR BOTH" WINS

Philadelphia Woman's Suggestion
Replaces "Votes for Women"—Hundreds in Contest

"Ballots for Both" is the new suffrage slogan to take the place of "Votes for Women." The result of the contest which has been conducted by the National American Woman Suffrage Association was announced to this effect last week. The winner of the prize is Dr. Eleanor M. Hiestand-Moore of Philadelphia.

"Ballots for Both" will be stamped on all buttons, banners, sashes and literature used by the suffragists, and used on billboards and bunting as the official slogan of the association.

Mrs. J. O. Miller of Pittsburgh, State chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of Pennsylvania, who announced the result, pointed out that Pennsylvania enjoys a double honor—that of contributing the first national woman suffrage flag design and the new slogan. Incidentally, the Pennsylvanians celebrated and used "Ballots for Both" as their official slogan for the first time at their State convention this week at Williamsport, when Dr. Moore was signally honored for her success.

Speaking of the new slogan, Dr. Moore, who is the head of the publicity committee of Philadelphia county and who has contributed numerous appealing stunts to the suffragists of the States, said that she submitted "Ballots for Both" as eliminating the general objection to the "Votes for Women" slogan, which frequently was misunderstood as being opposed to "Votes for Men."

There were many thousand entries in the contest, and it was only after an elaborate sifting process that the winning slogan was finally chosen. The judges included Mr. Edgar Sisson, editor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine; Mr. John O'Hara Cosgrave, editor of the New York World; Mr. Frank Crowninshield, editor of Vanity Fair, and Mr. Robert Davis, editor of Munsey's Magazine.

What About the Expense of this Election?

It cost the State of Massachusetts approximately \$5,000 to take the votes of the Massachusetts soldiers on the Mexican border, says the Springfield Republican of Nov. 16. According to James L. Doherty of Springfield, who served as a member of the commission which was sent to the border to take the vote, the commission returned to the State with 59 votes. Each ballot was cast at the expense of \$84.75.



Fredrikke S. Palmer.

ELECTION IN IOWA MAY BE ANNULLED

Petition of Charges of Gross Irregularities Filed and Court May Cancel Vote

Action aiming toward the nullification of the special election on the woman suffrage amendment in Iowa on June 5 because of fraud has been started. A petition has been filed in the Polk County district court in the name of Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, president of the Iowa W. C. T. U., asking that the election be declared null and void and that no figures showing the popular vote for and against suffrage be printed in the State journal.

The petition specifically charges gross irregularities in the conduct of the election. It was found that 335,707 votes were cast on the amendment, while only 305,794 were tabulated for all the candidates for Governor. In fifteen counties of the forty-four investigated, 2,289 more ballots were certified than there were names on the lists of voters. In certain counties the auditor made no record of the number of official ballots issued to

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Democratic Prejudice Against Federal Action Melting Away

Indications Are that President Wilson Would Have Party Behind Him for Nation-Wide Suffrage Amendment as Never Before Because of Women's Part in Election

Will President Wilson declare for a Federal suffrage amendment? To those who heard the President at Atlantic City with earnest face and sincere tones declare that, while one could not run ahead of one's party and beckon, he was fighting with the suffragists and that they had "but a little while to wait," the assurance grows that the time is

nearly here. It may not be at the coming hold-over session of Congress, but when the newly-elected Congress meets next spring, it should find President Wilson definitely arrayed on the side of a nation-wide amendment.

There have been distinct signs since the election that the prejudice among Democrats to Federal action on equal suffrage was melting rapidly away. As the Dallas News expresses it:

"Democratic Party, to Woman Suffrage, Debtor, One Election. Please remit."

"If some such bill as this should be found in the White House mail before the next assembling of Congress, it would be difficult for the master thereof to find or invent reasons for denying the obligation. There are twelve States which permit the women to vote in presidential elections. Ten of them went Democratic. Perhaps it cannot be

GRANGE HAS NOT ONE "NAY" VOICE

National Body Unanimously Approves Universal Woman Suffrage by Federal Amendment

Universal woman suffrage by federal enactment was endorsed unanimously by the National Grange at its meeting in Washington, D. C., Nov. 20.

Similar action was taken by the Grange a year ago, but with a large minority opposing.

mathematically proved that the Democratic party is indebted to the women for these fifty-seven electoral votes, but there is something highly persuasive in the circumstance that all but two or three of these States had fixed the Republican habit on themselves pretty firmly. It would probably be found, if the exact fact could be ascertained, that a majority of the women in these States voted for Mr. Wilson because they believed that he would continue to keep the country at peace without compromising its honor. But whatever the reason, the success of the Democratic party in the States where women vote suggests almost irresistibly that the women rose above considerations of their own political interest and were governed by their belief in what was best for the country's welfare."

It is true that the returns indicate a Democratic gain in the popular vote throughout the country which is commensurate with their gains in the suffrage States. But it was the States where women vote which swung the election, and Mr. William Jennings Bryan, whose political sagacity is unquestioned even by his enemies, declares that the party is indebted to the women voters for its victory. That this was a direct tribute to President Wilson is obvious from the fact that many of the suffrage States elected Republican governors or senators while throwing big majorities to the head of the Democratic ticket.

The deciding influence of women voters in the election is acknowledged by the press all over the country. Among the notable authorities for this statement are:

The New Republic.
The New York World (Dem.)
The New York Times (Dem.)
The Chicago Tribune (Rep.)
The St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.)
The Daily Oklahoman (Dem.)
The Emporia Gazette (Prog-Rep.)
The Topeka Daily Capital (Rep.)
The Philadelphia Press (Rep.)
The Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.)
The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier (Dem.)
The Cleveland Leader (Rep.)
The San Francisco Bulletin (Ind.-Rep.)
The San Francisco Chronicle (Rep.)
The Los Angeles Express (Prog.-Rep.)
The Spokane Spokesman-Review (Ind.-Rep.)
The Seattle Post-Intelligencer (Ind.-Rep.)
The Wichita Beacon (Ind.)
The Indiana Daily Times (Ind.-Dem.)

That is not all. On Nov. 10, three days after the election, James Dahlman, the Democratic mayor of Omaha, Neb., announced that he had been converted to woman suffrage and that he would make votes for women one of his campaign issues, going on the stump for it if necessary.

"This election shows that the women have great influence in politics," he said. "I am convinced that the women went a long way toward re-electing Wilson. I am for woman suffrage hereafter and intend to work until we get suffrage for women in this State."

The Columbus Dispatch likewise announced its conversion to suffrage because of the election. Perhaps the most significant

change, however, is appearing in the South. On Nov. 13 the daily Oklahoman announced that the re-election of President Wilson has made a full-fledged advocate of woman suffrage out of R. H. Wilson, State Superintendent of Schools. Mr. Wilson issued a statement declaring that henceforth he will work for the enfranchisement of women. It was the votes of the women "that saved the country" in the presidential race, he said.

"Personally, I have never been enthusiastic for woman suffrage," said Superintendent Wilson.

"I have been more or less of the opinion that woman suffrage would add to the volume of the votes, with possibly no change in the final results, but the results in the campaign for president which has just closed convince me that the women have saved the country."

"Without the vote of the women in Kansas, California, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Arizona, Nevada and Montana, it would have been impossible for President Wilson to have won, and, in my judgment, this would have been the greatest calamity that has befallen this country since 1860."

Former Governor Lee Cruce, of Oklahoma, who made campaign speeches in Arizona, New Mexico and Kansas for the Democratic National Committee, declared Nov. 11 that the lesson in the entire election was in the patriotic attitude of the women voters of the West.

"The votes of women are responsible for the great Democratic gains in the West," said he. "These women voted for Wilson because they want the Nation to be at peace. The returns show that their votes were not cast as the votes of their husbands and fathers were, nor for any particular political party. The result in Kansas shows me that women voted for peace—for Capper, Republican, and Wilson, Democrat. The intelligence and patriotism of the women voters of America in the recent election where there were issues to try those things have been proven. It is my opinion that President Wilson now owes it to the women of America who have been asking for the ballot to recommend a change in the Constitution to that end."

And Congressman Byrns (Dem.) of Tennessee, who has always bitterly opposed a Federal suffrage amendment, told a group of Nashville suffragists the other day of a motto which President Wilson himself has used: "A wise man changeth his mind, a fool never."

President Wilson expressed his gratitude to the "people" of the West for their support in the election in messages sent in reply to requests that he visit that section before Congress opens. He said he would be unable to make the trip at present because of critical duties, but promised to go West later if possible.

In a telegram to William F. King, successful candidate for the Senate from Utah, he said:

"The invitation to visit the West tugs hard at my heart because I feel deeply grateful to all the West for the splendid and generous support it has given me."

Meanwhile, Republicans can afford to waste no time in blaming the women. There is another election coming in 1920.

KANSAS VALUES WOMEN OFFICIALS

Electors Chose 151 Women to Conduct State's Educational and Clerical Departments

Reports from Topeka, Kan., say that of 255 women candidates for State and county offices, 151 were elected on Nov. 7.

Fifty-eight women were elected county superintendents of instruction, forty-six registers of deeds, twenty-five clerks of district courts, fifteen county treasurers, five county clerks and two probate judges. Classified as to parties, there were ninety-two Republican women elected and fifty-nine Democrats.

Only 17 Kansas counties will not have women county officeholders, according to the reports.

W. A. WHITE SAYS WOMEN DID IT

But Emporia Editor Declares Reason Was Not "He Kept Us Out of War"

William Allen White, of the Emporia Gazette (Prog. Rep.), of Kansas, declares that "the Wilson vote in Kansas was largely due to the women, but not because he kept us out of war":

"Largely it was because the women of Kansas were interested in Wilson's domestic policies, and not because they were interested in his foreign policies. Without the women, Kansas would have gone for Hughes."

DANISH WOMEN TO VOTE ON SALE

Country Consults Them Before Selling West Indian Possessions to United States

In Denmark the question of the proposed sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States is to be made a referendum. After a parliamentary commission has presented arguments for and against the sale, the women will share in the election, their first opportunity to exercise the franchise since it was granted them last summer.

In the United States, however, women have no voice regarding this or any other transaction of the government.

ELECTION IN IOWA MAY BE ANNULLED

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the election boards or of the number returned by them.

If the district court throws out the election and if an affirmative decree is handed down by the Supreme Court in the event of an appeal, the result will be that the suffrage amendment will occupy the status it did prior to the election of June 5, and the voters of the State may be given an opportunity to vote on the amendment again without waiting for five years to elapse and without the adoption of the amendment by the State Legislature, as provided by the statutes in the case of the defeat of any constitutional amendment.

While voters in Australia were casting their ballots on the constitution referendum on Oct. 28, the Australian nurses in London voted side by side with the Anzacs at the Australian Imperial Forces Headquarters in Westminster.

"Blaming It on the Women"

An Editorial in the Chicago Herald

After having attacked the West, the South, and Ohio and impugned the courage of a majority of the people of the country because the election didn't go to suit it, "the world's most conceited newspaper" [presumably referring to the Chicago Tribune] now turns its batteries on the women.

The women, it finds, responded too willingly to the appeal, "he kept us out of war," in certain western States. Wherefore it solemnly calls on the country to consider seriously whether giving the women a voice in national decisions may not enfeeble our policy in the period of stress and struggle which we are entering and thereby render us unfit to contest with militantly organized nations!

What counsel of weakness under the thin disguise of strength and foresight! In order not to be afraid of other nations we must be afraid to do justice to our own people. In order to have a voice in the world's decisions we must deny a voice to half of our own nation! We want a country even stronger than that which such a program calls for. We want one strong enough to do justice at home as well as to compel it from the world.

This fear of woman's growing influence is not shared by countries in the war itself. If anything is certain it is that war has given woman a position that insures her a greater voice in national affairs than ever. In Great Britain the war has set forward woman suffrage twenty-five years. Premier Asquith's declarations on the subject show that he does not in the least confuse woman's voice with national weakness. In other lands the part that woman is playing in the great war is compelling recognition of her rights.

EXPECT CONGRESS TO FAVOR VOTE

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through the campaign worked to obtain pledges from candidates of all parties that if elected they would work for the amendment, and officers of the Association express themselves as delighted with the result.

More than one member in four, they declare, of the next House, will be not only favorable to suffrage, but will be an actual worker for the cause. They are confidently predicting a big surprise for the country when the roll calls of the two Houses are taken on the question.

"The presence of Miss Jeannette Rankin, a former member of the Congressional Committee of the National Association, on the floor of the House during the coming fight for the Federal suffrage amendment, will be a tower of strength to us," said Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, of Missouri, first vice-president of the Association. Mrs. Miller will remain in Washington to direct the campaign.

"As to the results of the election," said Mrs. Miller, "some of us are pleased now that the National Association maintained its historic non-partisan attitude, and did not antagonize either the Democrats or the Republicans. Thus, if the House should prove Republican, as now seems likely,

All over the European world the stage is being set for the advancement of women in political rights and influence. The newer economic status she has acquired would by itself inevitably conduce to such results. Only here, in the only great nation safe from the ravages of war, do we hear a thin voice of fear that women may enfeeble the nation and its policy—do we catch the suggestion that a deadly peril may somehow lurk in the nation's wives and mothers and that the clock of human political progress should perhaps be set back or stopped!

Nothing of the sort will, of course, be done. There is no warrant in history or anywhere else for the assumption that woman's voice means enfeeblement. The feeblest nations of the world happen to be those where women have the least to say. Witness China, India. From the world's beginning woman has done her share of the building and fighting. She has stood side by side with man against everything from battle to hunger and cold and pain. Man has fought the resounding wars, but hers have been the silent wars that test even more the courage, endurance and capacity. In every war she has been an element of strength, in peace an element of sanity and self-control.

The enfranchisement of woman does not depend on her attitude toward any particular candidate or issue. It will hardly be imperiled in this country because she may not vote to suit this or that organ. Still less will it be made to hinge on hectic visions of danger from highly organized foreign nations. It is based on certain principles of justice and democracy that are slowly but surely marching forward to success.

while the Senate remains Democratic, as is assured, we can work with equal absence of friction at both ends of the Capitol. There will be no party opposition, either open or under the surface, against the National Association in either House. We are working for equal suffrage and for nothing else.

"This non-partisan policy was settled for us when the first State granted women the ballot. That was Wyoming. In April, 1869, President Grant appointed Campbell, a Republican, Governor of the territory of Wyoming. But at the territorial election in September the Democrats captured both the Senate and the lower House. It was Wm. Bright, a Southern Democrat from Washington, D. C., president-elect of the territorial Council, who introduced in November, 1869, the first bill granting women full suffrage. Bright did it chiefly because he resented the disfranchisement of women in the face of the enfranchisement of the Negro.

"His bill passed the Democratic Legislature and was signed by the Republican Governor. When suffragists in the East saw the bipartisan character of the support which the bill had received they then and there adopted the policy of strict non-partisanship. Everything they have won, they have won by that policy, and the situation today, after the election just closed, amply justifies the wisdom of that course."

Out of Adversity

Have you ever heard of Hohokus? (It sounds like a combination of laughing and swearing, doesn't it?) Hohokus is in New Jersey and an enterprising suffrage center it is, too. It feels its responsibility to the suffrage movement, it knows the Woman's Journal's relation to the movement, and I for one would like to see more Hohokus everywhere.

Here is the story of Hohokus, so far as we are concerned today.

The president of the Hohokus suffragists was asked some time ago to give \$10 to help out the finances of the Woman's Journal and make some advance work possible. Like Mrs. Virginia Branner of Iowa and Mrs. Judith Smith of Massachusetts and Mr. Granyville Fernald of Maine, this New Jersey suffragist thought she could never say "No" or "I can't" to any call for suffrage. She went to work at once and here is the result in her own words:

"Enclosed is a money order for ten dollars which I promised you—the result of one cake sale. It seems very small, but this is a small place—we are in the Ridgewood branch. Some of the members were away and some were ill. So this is the best we could do. We made \$11 but \$1 had to go to the janitor of the hall for cleaning it."

Not only did these enterprising Hohokusians make \$10 for the Woman's Journal, but they got nearly fourteen inches of free advertising of the Journal and themselves in the Ridgewood News and they did it "all out of adversity," as it were.

Most people think it adversity to be asked for \$10. Everybody considers herself abused to be asked to have anything to do with a cake sale. And the women of Hohokus

were abused but in quite a different way, and their abuse or adversity is what got them so much space in the paper. A cake sale, you would say, surely would not be worth more than an inch or two?

Exactly. But here is what happened: The president and vice-president got permission to hold their cake sale in Borough Hall. They went to the hall armed with flags and banners and bunting for decoration. They did the inside and were coming back in the morning to make the outside both handsome and attractive. Early in the morning the president's telephone rang and a despairing wail came over the wire.

"My husband says," the anguished voice began, "that we can't have any flags, and 'Votes for Women' banners, any placards, any advertising matter of any sort, on the outside of public buildings! It is against the law. We can have whatever we want inside but none outside."

It looked like a tragedy, for how could they get people to come to buy their cake if they could not have any signs up to attract customers?

When it looked as if all were lost and there would be no \$10 to send the Woman's Journal, woman's wit came to the rescue. Said the president to herself: "We will decorate the outside with huge bouquets of yellow suffrage flowers! There may be a law against advertising but I've not heard of any law prohibiting flowers on the outside of any building."

Now the point of the moral to this story is: "Where there's a will there's a way, and if Hohokus can raise \$10 for the Woman's Journal, where is the town so handicapped that it can't also raise \$10?"

Agnes Ryan.

SUFFRAGE STATES BLOCK REACTION

Attempts to Weaken Prohibition Laws in Washington, Oregon and Colorado Beaten

Attempts to take the "teeth" out of the prohibition measures in Washington, Oregon and Colorado were badly beaten in these States on election day. In Oregon the brewers made a special effort to appeal to the women voters by calling their measure "the nursing mothers' amendment." Not only was this measure overwhelmingly beaten, but the bill to make the State "bone dry," launched by the prohibition forces, providing that no alcoholic liquors should be imported into the State for beverage purposes, was approved by a big majority, and strengthens the prohibition amendment. Meanwhile, Montana and Alaska adopted prohibition with women voting, and Wyoming and Utah elected Legislatures pledged to pass prohibitory laws. In Arizona, an attempt to substitute local option for statutory prohibition failed. California defeated prohibition because of its vine-growing sections.

Two propositions were brought up in Washington through which it was hoped to weaken the present law. The first provided that any hotel with more than fifty rooms might secure liquor in any quantities for the consumption of its guests with meals, or in their

rooms. The second bill would have allowed the manufacture of beer and the conduct of a house-to-house delivery. Both of them were beaten.

In Washington a franchise measure was defeated at the election which proposed to limit all voting on matters pertaining to finance and allied subjects to persons whose names were on the State tax roll. If the measure had passed, it would have disfranchised 75 per cent. of the women voters and 50 per cent. of the men in voting on school and municipal bonds.

DEMOCRATS OWE WOMEN VICTORY

William J. Bryan Says Women Elected Wilson and Their Day Near

During the course of a conference with several prominent Indiana Democrats in the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Nov. 18, William Jennings Bryan declared that President Wilson owed his re-election to women's votes.

He remarked, according to the Indiana Daily Times, that Democrats as a party can rejoice that women vote. "If it wasn't for the women's votes we would not be celebrating a victory today," he said.

"The day is not far distant when woman suffrage will be an accomplished fact in every State in the Union."

SUFFRAGE STRONG AT DRY CONCLAVE

W. C. T. U. Renews Its Emphatic Endorsement of Equal Rights—Hear Suffrage Forum

A "Forum on Suffrage" and a resolution renewing its endorsement of political equality were features of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention in Indianapolis, Nov. 17 to 23.

On the opening night of the convention, in the Murat Theatre, Mayor Bell welcomed the delegates by saying that "it will be only a short time until the women of the country have the ballot."

On Saturday afternoon, the 18th, the efficiency congress section included in its program a suffrage forum.

A popular meeting Saturday evening was in charge of the suffrage department, and addresses were made by Miss Mary Garrett Hay of New York, and Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston.

Among the resolutions adopted later in the convention was one which read, "The organization believes in equal political rights for men and women, and that the ballot in the hands of women is a weapon for the destruction of the liquor traffic." Another resolution declared for "living wages and equal pay for equal services."

DRUNKEN OFFICIAL SIGNS HIS NAME

Poormaster Now Busy Explaining He is Not Father of Illegitimate Child

In the town of Pinnacle, the poormaster is seldom sober. He was less sober than usual last week, says the New York Suffrage Bulletin. He had a paper to sign, an appeal for support for an illegitimate child. But the problem of choosing in which of two blank spaces he was to write his own name as poormaster, was past solving at the stage of sobering up he had then reached. The fact that he actually sent in his appeal declaring himself the father of the child, did not rise up to smite him for several days. He is now busy explaining. But the Mayor of Pinnacle still thinks that a man too drunk to write his name in the proper place, is a better dispenser of Pinnacle's poor funds than a woman because the position is political. And the Mayor reveres woman. And would not like to see her in the mire of politics. Besides, "when Tom's sober, he always means well" by the Mayor, and is pretty sure to get out the vote in his ward.

TIMES CHANGED SAYS MICHIGAN

Forty Years Ago Woman Was Ignored, Now She Leads Classes at University

"Thirty years ago," says a Detroit paper, "woman in the University of Michigan was tolerated. Forty years ago she was a sort of social pariah, getting scant attention from the majority of the faculty."

"Today a group of girls leads every organized group on the campus in scholarship. Registrar Arthur Hall has completed the scholarship chart of all organized groups on the campus, which shows that a co-ed rooming house leads all others."

W. VA. ELECTIONS CALLED "AUCTIONS"

Judge, Supreme Court, Governor and Press Testify to Wholesale Corruptions

West Virginia elections have won quite a collection of descriptive phrases. Just now it is Judge John M. Woods, presiding officer of the Circuit Court in Berkeley County, who told the grand jury that 2,200 out of 6,700 registered votes were purchasable and the "elections had degenerated into an auction."

Last June the Supreme Court of the State gave out some descriptions of the status of the electorate. With "dogs, mules and dead men voting," they warned, "it will be impossible to hold a fair election."

Previous to the election the Williamson News (Dem.) printed a list of several hundred illegally registered voters, promising to furnish additions to the list. It included the names of many who are dead, others who had moved out of the county, still others who never lived there, and many legal voters who had not been registered. It warned Republicans that corruption would not be tolerated.

The Republicans, too, join in denouncing the Democrats.

"By methods as reprehensible as they are corrupt, by bribery, open intimidation, and open repeating of unlawful voters in certain counties of the State," said Governor Hatfield in his message to the specially convened Legislature of Nov. 20, "a desperate and unscrupulous effort to get possession of the executive machinery of the State has apparently succeeded."

PENALTY EQUAL RIGHTS MINUS

New Jersey Woman Fined Same Amount As Men But Has No Say in Laws

Women have equal rights with men in East Orange, N. J., when it comes to automobile speeding, says the New York Tribune. When Mrs. William F. Murray of Newark was arraigned for that offence Recorder Nott fined her \$50 and served notice of his intention of imposing as severe penalties on women as on men. If women are held equally responsible before the law, why shouldn't they be equally powerful behind it?

RALSTON OUT TO AID SUFFRAGISTS

Indiana Governor Recommends Convention As Only Way of Winning Amendment

Governor Ralston, of Indiana, last week declared in favor of a constitutional convention and called attention to the fact that a woman suffrage amendment in Indiana can only be obtained through such a convention. He asked support for the movement to obtain a convention because of the suffrage cause.

Governor Ralston said: "I am assuming that when our Republican friends come to consider this question, they will realize that they must also stand for a constitutional convention, since we know from experience that it is almost impossible to amend our constitution, and they have declared in favor of certain amendments. In their national platform of 1916 they also declared for woman suffrage."

SCORE INJUSTICE OF CIVIL SERVICE

National Association Protests Against Discrimination in Selection of Federal Employees

A vigorous protest against the discrimination which the Federal Government is charged with making against woman applicants in filling civil service positions was presented to the President of the United States, Nov. 15, by the national board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The protest was made in the form of a series of resolutions passed by the national suffrage board. Copies of the resolutions were not only sent to the White House, but also to the heads of all of the executive departments of the Government, and likewise to all of the women's organizations in each of the forty-eight States.

The National Association asserts in the preamble to the resolutions that it is a matter of public record that since Sept. 8, 1916, among 120 appointments and 33 transfers to clerical positions in the War Department in Washington, only one woman was included, although it does not appear that the positions were such that sex would have been a factor in efficiency or suitability.

It is charged further that the civil service registers of eligibles from which these appointments were made revealed no lack or corresponding disproportion of qualified women as compared with qualified men, there being 937 women and 1,208 men.

The fact that the principle of equal pay for equal work is not being applied by the Federal Government to the women who are employed as stenographers under civil service is also pointed out by the Association, and the demand is made upon behalf of the women of the country, "who are taxed equally with men to support the government establishment," that women be admitted to the civil service and promoted therein upon the same terms as men.

The discriminatory attitude of the government is further reflected in the fact that women are not admitted to the special civil service examinations for stenographers and typewriters now being held monthly in 400 cities of the United States and are similarly excluded from many other examinations which they are competent to take.

The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the National Board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association express to the President of the United States and to the head of each of the executive departments of the federal government their emphatic protest against this discrimination on the part of appointing officials, and demand, in behalf of the women of the country, who are taxed equally with men to support the government establishment, that women be admitted to the civil service and promoted therein upon the same terms as men; and

Resolved Further, That a copy of this protest be sent to the women's organizations in each of the various States, to the various suffrage journals and women's periodicals, and to the newspapers throughout the country, that the public in general and women especially be informed in this matter.

The National Association of Freight Agents has endorsed equal suffrage. This action was brought about largely through the influence of Mrs. Charles Firth of Covington, Ky.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

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NOVEMBER 25, 1916

A JOYOUS THANKSGIVING

The friends of equal rights for women will have a glad Thanksgiving Day this year. They have good cause to celebrate. Seldom has the equal suffrage movement made so much progress in a single year as it has in 1916.

Since last Thanksgiving Day, the amount of white territory on the suffrage map of North America has been practically doubled by the addition of the four great Canadian provinces of Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, even without counting the reported granting of votes to women in Yucatan. In the United States, the first woman has been chosen to Congress. For the first time millions of women have taken part in a presidential election, and have been recognized as an important factor in the result. The attention of the whole country has been vividly and strikingly called to the amount of power that the women voters already have; and, as power always commands respect, the equal suffrage movement is looked upon with much more respect today than it ever was before.

Even from across the ocean, where the world is still dark with the war clouds, comes encouragement for the friends of equal rights. In every nation, the valiant war service that the women are doing is endearing them to their men, and is bringing out their hitherto unsuspected capacities. In England the result has been to convert a long series of prominent opponents to woman suffrage, and, in the opinion of our friends, to ensure the speedy granting of the franchise to women.

Yes, the friends of equal rights have much for which to give thanks this year; and we should show our gratitude by working harder than ever to "bring in the kingdom."
A. S. B.

THE SOUTH DAKOTA VOTE

Even where suffrage did not win, the strong showing that it made is cause for encouragement. In South Dakota it came so near passing that a change of 2,333 votes in a total of 108,038 would have carried it. This is a larger proportion of the votes than it ever got in any of its many previous submissions in that State. The outcome is one more blow to the absurd claim of the opponents of equal rights that the popular votes taken on suffrage grow worse and worse. The West Virginia vote was a good one, for a southern State that was voting upon the question for the first time. So we can give thanks for (and to) the large number of men who voted for justice, in both those States.
A. S. B.

NOW FOR OUR AMENDMENT

Prominent Democrats, and many of the Democratic papers, believe that the women's vote turned the scale in favor of Wilson. They incline to draw the inference that equal suffrage is a good thing; and a number of them are urging the President to come out for the Federal Amendment. The Democratic party is traditionally opposed to Federal action in matters affecting the States; but now a lively movement in behalf of the nation-wide woman suffrage amendment has arisen within the ranks of the Democratic party itself.

The Federal Amendment is one of the things to which Mr. Wilson will have to give serious consideration during his coming term. Some years ago he was

strongly opposed to a Federal measure on the subject of child labor. Later he became strongly in favor of it. The same considerations that led him to change his mind in behalf of the children may lead him to change it in behalf of the women. And there are additional reasons for doing this, reasons of a political nature, which ought to appeal to the keen political minds in the South. If the Democrats are to continue in power, it can only be by a continued alliance between the South and West. Whether the women of the West actually did it this time or not, the recent election has made it perfectly clear that they could elect or defeat a president. And, while it seems clear also that this time most of them did not make the candidate's views on the Federal Amendment the criterion of their choice, that might not be the case at a later election, when the tremendous peace and war issues were not overshadowing all others in the minds of so many voters, both men and women. Moreover, since it is evident that woman suffrage is coming, political sagacity calls upon every one of the parties to conciliate the good will not merely of the women who already have the ballot, but of the much larger number who are going to have it before long.

But, after all, these considerations of political expediency are a minor matter. The President and every one else should support the Federal Amendment because it is just and right. And Mr. Wilson could do it now with a good grace. If he had done it before the election, most people would have thought that he did it to capture the women's votes. Now his action would be free from that suspicion.
A. S. B.

DO HOUSEWIVES LIKE IT?

The cost of living keeps on rising. Not many years ago a popular song described a cheap boarding house as a place

"Where they have ham and eggs
Three times a day."

Now a boarding house would look upon this as wild extravagance.

While the average woman is finding it harder and harder to buy meat for the family dinner, the papers announce that the Swift Company has just "cut a melon" of 100 per cent. stock issue, or its equivalent in cash, and the Armour firm has declared a special \$4,000,000 dividend, an equivalent of nearly 100 per cent. profit for the stockholders. Swift and Armour are the great meat packers.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley said in a recent newspaper interview:

"The European war is not responsible for the high cost of meat. The cattle raisers are getting the lowest prices that they have received for their cattle in forty years. And yet all meats are higher in price to consumers. This is a pure manipulation of the market, and we can do nothing about it so long as we permit the beef barons to hold us by the throat.

"This is the great economic problem of the future for the United States government, which should handle it as a social problem, solely for the public benefit, as we have the problem of child labor, the eight-hour work law, and as we will handle minimum wage legislation. In other words, our governmental agencies must be so organized that they will look after the interests of all the people rather than the interest of a group."

As a small instance of "manipulating the market," it was reported the other day that two cargoes of bananas arrived in New York City at the same time. Thereupon the owners towed one load of them out to sea and threw them overboard in order to keep up the price upon the others.

In California, since the housewives got the ballot, it has been made illegal to destroy any kind of food-stuffs for the purpose of keeping up prices. When the housewives of the nation have a vote, perhaps they will find some way to prevent the manipulation of food prices throughout the nation. It has been done in New Zealand, and done effectively.
A. S. B.

LIQUOR AGAINST SUFFRAGE

The opponents of equal rights are asking: "How can you say that liquor defeats suffrage, when in South Dakota prohibition won and suffrage lost at the same election?"

Suppose a highwayman meets two travelers journeying along together, a big man and a small man. He attacks them both. He succeeds in killing the small man, but the big man gets the better of him. Would it not be ridiculous for the highwayman's friends to say, at the trial: "Since he did not kill the big man, it is clear that he could not have killed the small one"? Yet that is just the argument that the anti-suffragists are using. The highwayman is the liquor interest; the big man is the prohibition amendment (the popular sentiment for prohibition being larger and stronger than the sentiment for suffrage has yet grown to be); and the smaller man is the suffrage amendment—a young fellow who can be killed any number of times, but always comes to life again stronger than before.

The liquor interest fought suffrage with its utmost intensity, both in South Dakota and West Virginia. In South Dakota a change of 2,333 votes would have carried it. Does anybody suppose that the entire force of the liquor interest in that State was not enough to turn 2,333 votes? The opponents of equal rights could not have won without the help of the liquor interest. Neither could they have won without the help of the honest conservatives, nor without the help of the foreign vote. Liquor was a potent factor against equal suffrage, but of course it was not the only factor.

Nobody claims that everyone who favors prohibition favors votes for women. A lot of southern States have gone for prohibition that are not yet ready to go for equal suffrage. West Virginia merely adds one more to the list. But in West Virginia, as well as in South Dakota, the liquor men were very actively on the job. Col. Conaway, who led the anti-suffrage campaign in West Virginia, is a "liquorite," while the President of the West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association is also the President of the West Virginia W. C. T. U.
A. S. B.

WHERE WOMEN DO NOT VOTE

Every day, in States where women do not vote, things are happening that would at once be seized upon as an argument against equal rights, if they took place where women do vote.

Colorado's industrial troubles of two or three years ago have been a stock argument of the anti-suffragists ever since. For months very similar troubles have been going on in Minnesota. The strike of the miners on the Mesaba Iron Range has revealed conditions of industrial tyranny just as bad. Harrison George, in the Chicago Public of Nov. 10, describes a visit that he made to the Bennett mine there, a so-called independent mine, which treats its workers better than those in the combine. The superintendent, Mr. Downing, invited the visit, with an evident wish to clear his mine of the blame called out by the recent revelations in regard to the Mesaba range. Mr. George says:

"Giving this concern all due credit for the modern sanitary and safety devices used and the humane spirit Mr. Downing seems to have, together with the rates of wages paid, it was self-evident that this mine was what others in the district could be and were not; that the wage rate was only a reasonable compensation, which others would not give, and that altogether the miners' recent strike was for demands companies could easily grant and still make a good profit.

"In fact, Mr. Downing would not allow the writer to publish an itemized statement of his wage scale showing an average daily wage paid of \$3.45, saying that 'the other operators might get sore about the comparisons to be drawn.'

"For men who do the hardest kind of labor in the midst of the danger and darkness of the mountain's belly, \$3.45 per day strikes the writer as being inadequate enough. When you consider that these men must dig the iron ore which makes the machinery of the world and the skeleton of civilization, no one, outside the Steel Trust, will deny that these men are deserving of even more than the Bennett mine pays, let alone the unbearable conditions and pitiful wages they struck against last summer."

Mr. George then quotes affidavits as to the amount of wages in other mines. One miner swears "that he worked in the Alpena mine for the Oliver Mining Co. during 1915 and up to the strike in 1916; that his average wage during 1915 was about \$2.23 per day; that the highest average ever received was \$2.98, during February, 1916."

Another, "being first duly sworn upon oath, says that (reciting promises of raises not received) the average wage for men in the Shiras mine was from \$2.35 to \$2.60 per day and no more."

Still another, "being duly sworn, says that he is a miner of seventeen years' experience; that during April, 1916, he worked at the Clark mine for seven and one-half days and was paid for his labor the sum of \$12.70 and no more." Mr. George continues:

"Hundreds of similar affidavits show the insufferable industrial conditions these unorganized toilers struck against last summer. In answer to the strikers' demands, the Steel Trust flooded the district with deputized thugs. An armored train was built for these worthies to use, and machine guns were installed to shoot down the strikers. Official brutality, rampant, beat, jailed and shot over six hundred men and women. The strikers were trying to keep the peace. But these paid trouble-makers would not have it so. Leaving company ground, they bulldozed and even killed citizens upon the public streets and private lots, invading homes to intimidate the miners back to work.

"It was in one of these raids that a deputy was killed by one of his own drunken crew. Yet, besides the unarmed strikers who, at most, were defending their homes and persons, three strike leaders were gathered up at distant towns far from the tragedy and charged with complicity in killing the deputy. Altogether, one

woman, four strikers and three organizers, Sam Scarlett, Carlo Tresca and Joe Schmidt, were indicted by what the Mesaba Ore, a local paper that the Steel Trust cannot buy, called a 'hand-picked grand jury.' Rightly so, as it failed to do its plain duty by refusing to indict Nick Dillon, one of the gunmen in the affray, who, witnesses swore, went out of the house that day and delib-

erately shot and killed Thos. Ladvalla, an innocent peddler, standing in the road. Trials of these strikers begin early in December.

"Such are the conditions labor faces in the industrial barony of northern Minnesota, under the control politically and industrially of the U. S. Steel Corporation. And no one doubts, who remembers Homestead and Mc-

Kees Rocks, that the Steel Trust will extend to these innocent working people no mercy that is not forced from it."

If more than six hundred men and women were "beaten, jailed and shot" in a suffrage State, the opponents of equal rights would at once say that it was because the electorate of that State had been "feminized." What is the cause of it in Minnesota? A. S. B.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

MASSACHUSETTS

Pittsfield has two women candidates for the school board to be voted on at the December election. Mrs. Charles F. Smith, a mother of nine children and a splendid suffrage worker, is running from Ward 1, and Mrs. D. M. Collins, with two children in the public schools, from Ward 4.

Interest in the campaign caused crowds of women to register for the city elections in Pittsfield. The total number of women voters in the city now reaches 1,079, 487 of whom registered during the last four days the board was in session.

The Cambridge Public School Association has endorsed Mrs. Ferdinanda Reed as candidate for election to the school board in December. Mrs. Reed is an ardent suffragist and the author of the suffrage play, "Jonathan's Night-shirt."

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island anti-suffragists refuse to give up their organization. Mrs. Jerome Fittz pointed out to them after the adoption of suffrage planks by all political parties that if they were sincere in wishing to leave the question to men, they should abide by the decision. Mary P. Hazard, president of the association, replies, however, that her committee agrees that: "As our opposition to woman suffrage is basic and a matter of principle, we are unchanged, and shall be unchangeable."

Mrs. Edwin C. Smith and Mrs. Jerome M. Fittz were present at a large rally at which U. S. Senator-elect Peter G. Gerry spoke. They sent up a card to him asking for a three minutes' audience after his speech; and when asked how he stood on the Federal Amendment, Mr. Gerry was at first disposed to declare emphatically against it. "While you were speaking to that great audience," said Mrs. Fittz, "I had my paper and pencil out and took notes of your speech. You said, 'My opponent, Mr. Lippitt, is a standpat. My opponent does not believe in progressive measures.'"

"Isn't the Federal Amendment a progressive measure?" asked Mrs. Smith. Mr. Gerry smiled, and told the ladies that he believed in the general principle of woman suffrage and would give the Federal Amendment careful consideration.

Mrs. James W. Algeo, chairman of the Providence Woman Suffrage Party, who is acting as manager for Lord and Lady Aberdeen, and Dr. Kate Waller Barrett on their approaching visit to Providence, has arranged an elaborate program of engagements for them. Among them is the suffrage luncheon to be held in their honor on Dec. 4.

Lady Aberdeen, when asked about her views on suffrage, replied, "While I do not always talk about it directly, of course it is always in the back of my mind." Dr. Barrett is always emphatic in her loyalty to the woman's cause, and the three days' visit of two such distinguished adherents should go far in convincing the club women of Rhode Island of the necessity of woman's voice in government.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Just previous to election the chairman of the Democratic committee in Greenville invited the women of the town to participate in a party rally. Miss Elizabeth Perry, president of the local Equal Suffrage League, sat on the platform with the men orators and was called on for a speech.

This is reported to be the first time in the State's history that women have taken part in a public political meeting.

OHIO

The State convention held at Lima, Nov. 15 and 16, was the largest in point of delegates and business done of any in the history of the State. Every moment of the convention was given to methods save one hour the first and second evenings. There were no social functions, although a "Dutch treat" luncheon, with five five-minute speeches, was held.

Previous to the convention, the Organization Committee had held sixty-two meetings in the neighborhood of Lima and organized a large number of clubs, most of them sending delegates to the convention. The newly organized finance committee followed the plan of the committee of the preceding year, and positive pledges for nearly six thousand dollars were made, mostly by counties, and many others agreed to raise their apportionment, but the delegates preferred not to make pledges. The Political Committee made its report upon the interviews with the Congressmen and members of the Legislature. It recommended that the Legislature be asked to grant Presidential suffrage to women and left it to the discretion of the Political Committee to ask for statutory suffrage if it seemed best. This question was divided as above, pending the decision of the Supreme Court in the East Cleveland case.

Dayton was chosen as the next place of meeting and the following officers were elected: President, Harriet Taylor Upton; honorary president, Frances M. Casement; first vice-president, Zara duPont; second vice-president, Dora Sandoe Bachman; third vice-president, Anna B. Johnson; recording secretary, Margaret J. Brandenburg; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Kent Hughes; treasurer, Zell Hart Deming; member of the National Executive Council, Mrs. O. F. Davisson. Lima entertained in homes more than a hundred delegates and no local committee was ever more efficient.

MISSOURI

Mexico suffragists carried off a second prize of ten dollars for their decorated automobile in the motor car parade at the annual Corn Carnival and Fall Festivities.

The prize-winning car was completely covered with yellow and white chrysanthemums, with Votes for Women pennants showing amid the flowers.

WISCONSIN

Congressmen Nelson, Frear and Lenroot, supporters of equal suffrage, were all re-elected on Nov. 7 to represent the State for another term. The three Democratic congressmen who opposed suffrage lost their campaign.

VIRGINIA

Personal impressions of the sixth annual convention of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia were given before the Richmond League at a recent meeting by members of the Richmond delegation.

Mrs. Kate Langley Bosher said: "The question put to us is no longer, 'Why do women want the vote' but 'When do women expect to get the vote?'"

Mrs. Sally Nelson Robins stated that the suffragist of the caricature had passed, if indeed she had ever existed, for certainly she had never seen a better dressed or more attractive body of women than those assembled at the convention.

Mrs. Barton Wise commented upon the earnestness with which the business of the convention was transacted; also upon the absence of criticism or disparagement of the opposition.

Miss Mae Schall declared it her belief that woman suffrage was the greatest cause in Virginia today; and Miss Nora Houston urged the suffragists to prove their devotion to the cause by making sacrifices for its advancement.

Mrs. Georgie May Jobson tersely stated her conviction that the convention stood for suffrage in Virginia by 1920.

Mrs. B. B. Valentine presided, and in summarizing the convention paid glowing tribute to Miss Mary Johnson, saying that in the early days it was the name of Mary Johnston which obtained for suffrage a hearing throughout Virginia.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh suffragists recently held a shirtwaist ball at the Motor Square Garden, under the auspices of the Equal Franchise Federation. Men and women in all walks of life, from the debutante to the shop girl and the clubman to the mill worker, numbering 3,000, gathered to watch the vaudeville which replaced the usual grand march, patronized the cafeteria, purchased and wore neck-ruffs, sashes and hat bands in suffrage colors and participated in the contests for the prize awarded the most attractive shirtwaist.

The ball followed closely the participation of the suffragists in the Pittsburgh Centennial Pageant and Parade. Forty-eight girls in white and yellow rode on the suffrage float, which was conceded to be the most attractive in the line.

In addition to the address of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, at a public meeting of the 48th annual convention of the Pennsylvania suffragists, Nov. 22, other notable speakers were: Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, Miss Kate Barnard of Oklahoma, ex-Commissioner of Charities and Corrections; Dr. Jane Halliwell, of the Institution for Feeble Minded at Vineland, N. J.; Professor Charles Zueblin, Louis F. Post, United States Assistant Secretary of Labor; Mrs. Jean Kane Foulke, of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, and Mrs. Walter McNab Miller.

MAINE

An unusually attractive "Votes for Women" stamp has been designed by Mrs. Grace M. Jones of Orono, for use in Maine's campaign for suffrage. The stamp, which might be adapted for use in other States, is in green and yellow, and includes the lakes, mountains and evergreens characteristic of Maine, with the rising sun of suffrage in the horizon.

TENNESSEE

Yellow and white chrysanthemums decorated the main dining room of the Hermitage Hotel, Nashville, at the farewell banquet to Congressman Joseph Byrns given by local suffragists on Nov. 16. In front of the speakers' table was a Ship of State, made of chrysanthemums, and flower souvenirs covered the table.

Mrs. Guilford Dudley, president of the State League; Mrs. Leslie Warner, president of the Nashville League, and Mrs. Nellie McClung of Canada were the speakers in addition to Congressman Byrns.

Mr. Byrns explained his reasons for voting against the Federal Amendment two years ago, stating that he was not opposed to woman suffrage, and quoting the adage, "A wise man changeth his mind, but a fool never."

Two Memphis women have been elected to the school board. Some months ago four or five progressive women, under the leadership of Mrs. Isaac Reese, determined to make an effort to rescue the school system of the city from the toils of a pernicious political influence. They called a mass meeting and a ticket for the school board was put in the field with one woman and four men candidates. Mrs. Reese was chosen as the woman. The slogan of this independent ticket was "Take our schools out of politics."

Another ticket was put out by the outgoing board, endorsed by the mayor and backed by the political machine. This ticket also named a woman candidate, one who had been selected as a successful worker in the Parent-Teachers' Association, Mrs. Walter Gray.

The politicians were free in their statements that the result would be the election of five men—that by having two women in the field one would defeat the other. This election was peculiarly interesting from the fact that it was the first time in the history of Tennessee that a woman had been allowed to stand for an elective office, as the bill making women eligible to the Board of Education was enacted at the last session of the Legislature. The interest of the entire city was intense.

On election day, the "silent voice" of the ballot elected both women, and two of the men whose slogan was "Take our schools out of politics."

Thus when Mrs. Reese, the first woman nominated in the State of Tennessee for membership on the City School Board, takes office, she will sit with the majority of the independent ticket, making it possible for them to carry out their progressive ideas of school management.

NEW YORK

There were 800 people in a shifting congregation on the streets of Watertown, Nov. 4, when Mrs. Grace Bates, chairman of the local Industrial Section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, held a suffrage rally. Many of the 800 stood for three hours, some without umbrellas, and listened to Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Miss Granville Smith, H. F. Emmet and Mrs. Frances Lamon, president of the Northern Federation of Clubs. A November street audience that will stand on the curb a whole evening in a soaking rain to hear suffrage speeches, marks the grip the cause has at last got on the man in the street.

Schenectady County, which last fall carried for suffrage by a large majority, has now two active suffrage sections. The Industrial, which was organized last June, besides its weekly business meetings, holds also social propaganda meetings. At a recent social evening "A Suffrage Call," an original poem written by Mrs. Wm. Clark, was read. The workers are preparing for a campaign which shall reach every voter in the district.

The program of talks on Municipal Housekeeping offered by the Educational Section of the State Woman Suffrage Party includes topics which should appeal to everyone. "Borough Government as Related to Woman Suffrage," Hon. Marcus M. Marks, president of the Borough of Manhattan; "The Tenement House Problem," Commissioner John Murphy; "Youth and the City Street," Madeline L. Stevens, Play Supervisor; "Difficulties in Street Cleaning," Commissioner J. T. Fetherstone; "The Night Court," Alice Smith, Probation Officer; "Works of the Parole Commission," Katharine Bement Davis; "Where Working Girls Live," Cornelia Marshall, President Bureau of Better Housing for Girls; "The New Treatment of Prisoners," Spencer Miller, Jr., secretary to Thomas Mott Osborne, are some of the opportunities. These talks are given Mondays and Fridays from 3 to 5 P. M., Nov. 13 to Dec. 15 inclusive, at 303 Fifth Avenue. On Wednesdays from Nov. 15 to Dec. 20 at four o'clock, Mrs. Ida Husted Harper will give informal talks on "Current Events in Relation to Woman Suffrage."

CONNECTICUT

The only changes in the Executive Board of the C. W. S. A. made at the convention last week were the election of Miss Mabel Washburn, who had previously been corresponding secretary, to the office of second auditor, and the election of Mrs. Frederick Spencer as corresponding secretary. Mrs. Spencer had previously been a member of the board as chairman of New Haven County.

There was a vigorous discussion on Friday morning concerning the raising of \$2000 for the National Association. This amount is ten per cent. on a budget for 1916-17 of \$20,000. There was no dispute at all about the desirability of making the contribution; the only differences of opinion concerned the best way of obtaining the money. Much of the Connecticut budget is raised by special contributions for special objects, such as rent of headquarters or salaries of work-

ers. It is impossible, of course, to divert any of this money from the object for which it is given, and it is also impossible to ask the donors to give in addition of the ten per cent. tax for the National. It was finally resolved that the leagues should be urged to give an extra ten per cent. in making their pledges, and that a committee should be appointed to raise the rest of the money by special contributions. Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, of Ridgefield, accepted the chairmanship of this committee.

Before deciding on plans for the future, a conference was held on Thursday evening, and the members of the Executive Board and presidents of Leagues had the advantage of Mrs. Catt's advice, both in regard to the political policy to be pursued in the State, and in regard to the raising of money for the National Association. Mrs. Catt gave some very valuable information concerning the plans of other States in regard to constitutional amendment referenda, and pointed out the advantages and difficulties of such referenda. She strongly urged the Association to take a national look and to make its plans conform to the best interests of the suffrage movement as a whole. In the end, the political policy of the C. W. S. A. was left by the convention in the hands of the Executive Board, which intends to follow the advice given by Mrs. Catt.

MICHIGAN

More women than ever before, since women were granted limited voting privileges in Detroit, flocked to the polls on election day, says the Detroit News, and stood in line with the men, in many instances their own husbands, waiting their turn to cast a ballot.

GEORGIA

A resolution to endorse the principle of woman suffrage was ruled out of order on the ground that it was a political question, at the meeting of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, at Macon. Other political questions, however, such as resolutions asking the Legislature for the Nth time for a bill raising the age of consent, and recommending study classes on governmental questions in the various clubs, were discussed.

Other than the argument that "Southern ladies" do not want to vote, and that it would be a menace on account of the Negro vote, a favorite objection has been that suffrage would offend the rural women. Miss Freeman, of Greenville, made a clear and concise statement that as a rural woman she found her work would be greatly aided by the direct assistance of the ballot, and help from the Federation toward securing it would be as welcome to the rural woman and would contribute as much to a solution of her problems as to the city woman.

Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, of Savannah, has for years been a champion of this cause, and as floor leader handled the case ably. The leader of the antis asserted in her protest that 37 rural clubs did not have the courage to enter the Federation until this question was settled; and another orator had heard that 35 clubs in Florida withdrew from that Federation after the adoption of the suffrage resolution!

Though it was decided by vote that the time was to be equally divided, eight minutes still remained when the question was ruled out

of order. There were 101 delegates ready to vote for it, and after the unfair ruling of the chair, many others, who before were indifferent, declared in favor.

Newly-elected officers of the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia are: President, Mrs. Lindsey S. Arrington, Augusta; first vice-president, Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, Augusta; second vice-president, Mrs. Charles C. Harrold, Macon; corresponding secretary, Miss Julia Flisch, Augusta; recording secretary, Mrs. Rufus Brown, Augusta; auditor, Miss Genevieve Saunders, Atlanta; treasurer, Miss Annie G. Wright, Augusta; press chairman, Miss Anna Helena Griffin, Columbus; chairman campaign committee, Mrs. Emily C. MacDougald, Atlanta; vice-chairman campaign committee, Mrs. Murray Hubbard, Atlanta.

KENTUCKY

An excellent program of speeches, including one by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, was arranged for the annual convention of the State Equal Rights Association in Louisville, Nov. 15 and 16.

Mrs. Nellie McClung spoke on the evening of Nov. 15, following the first suffrage parade demonstration ever held in Louisville. Miss Carolyn Leech of Louisville led the parade, carrying a large silk American flag.

After considerable discussion of the proposed new constitution, it was decided to adopt the plan suggested by Miss Clay, according to which the president, first and second vice-presidents, treasurer, corresponding and recording secretaries and the chairman of the Campaign Committee shall be elected in even years and the third vice-president, auditor, State member of the National Executive Council and chairman of the congressional work in odd years.

Denny B. Goode, managing director of the Louisville Convention and Publicity League, gave a short history of the birth and development of the woman suffrage movement in Kentucky, and was applauded when he said that the women of the country, for the first time in the history of the nation, had elected a president.

The money-raising campaign initiated at the convention resulted in \$2,500 of the pledged \$6,000 being raised by the close of the session.

Miss Emma Hast reported that twenty-one suffrage posters had been submitted and a prize would be awarded later. Miss Caroline Verhoeff announced that \$100 in prizes had been offered to pupils of public and private schools of the State for the best essay on woman's suffrage.

New officers elected were as follows: Mrs. John G. South, Frankfort, president; Mrs. James A. Leech, Louisville, third vice-president; Mrs. E. L. Hutchison, Lexington, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Harry Whiteside, Louisville, campaign chairman; Mrs. E. M. Post, Paducah, member of national executive council.

NORTH DAKOTA

The Executive Board of the North Dakota Votes for Women League met in Grand Forks, Nov. 11, to plan for the work of Mrs. Elsie Benedict in the State for the five weeks before the holidays. It was decided to send her to all the larger towns, reinspiring all the workers to get ready for the Legislature in the early part of 1917, and to help raise the budget for the expenses of the coming campaign. It was also decided to have Miss Nan McMahon, of Minneapolis, act as advance agent for Mrs. Benedict so that no part of the time would be wasted.

At a meeting held the following Monday in Fargo, letters were sent to all the successful candidates for State offices, as well as the National Senators and Representatives, all the latter having taken a definite stand for suffrage.

Mrs. Benedict arrived in Fargo

TIMES CONFESSES SUFFRAGE POWER

Anti Journal Has to Admit Movement As One of Big Rising Sentiments

It is the anti-suffrage New York Times that sums up the political issue of the future as including woman suffrage. "Movements that had struggled earnestly for decades," suddenly came to the fore in this last election, with the result that new political zones were established "and sentiments were shifted." "Some of the conditions," says the Times, "which operated to change the political map are apparent." Among these it includes the influence of women in the election.

"These movements gained slowly in strength and have at last served notice on the old party managers that they cannot be ignored in the future." It goes on, "all these movements promise to have equally strong influences in the next National election, because they are gaining in strength through increasing adherents."

on Monday. A successful meeting was held there, meetings for the rest of the week were arranged and the itinerary for the State completed. North Dakota has gone into the campaign to win, and things look most promising for the coming Legislature, as well as for ultimate success.

DELAWARE

The twentieth annual convention of the Delaware E. S. A. made three important changes to the constitution of the association, as follows: Providing for three vice-presidents instead of one; adding the presidents of associations to the State executive committee; re-arrangement of dues, providing that 35 cents for each member shall go to the State association, and of this sum 10 cents to the national organization.

A feature of the convention was a talk by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

One of the addresses was by Dr. Charles A. Wagner, commissioner of education for Delaware, who spoke on the subject "Delaware's School Tax System." With the means of a chart it was shown that the present school tax system was established in 1829 and that it is still the same essentially. It was pointed out that there are very peculiar conditions and discrepancies in the rural districts which should be changed. He showed examples of effects on individual tax payers, in some cases poor laboring men being taxed more heavily than wealthy land owners in proportion to their income.

In an address, "Our Twentieth Century," by Mrs. Martha S. Cranston, honorary president, the important events in the twenty years' activities of the W. E. S. A. were traced, showing that the society has been active and has accomplished many things. "The Meaning of Americanization" was the subject of an address by Charles W. Bush.

Officers elected were:

Mrs. John W. Brassington, president; Miss Agnes Downey, first vice-president; Mrs. William Duggan, second vice-president; Mrs. Ernest Phillips, of New Castle, third vice-president; Miss Mary R. deVou, corresponding secretary; Miss Helen Cranston, recording secretary; Miss Ella W. Johnson, treasurer; Mrs. F. E. Beach and Mrs. Harry Hayward, of Newark, first and second auditors; credentials, Miss Ella W. Johnson, Newport; Mrs. John F. Thomas, Mrs. William Duggan; finance, Miss Agnes Y. Downey, Miss Mabel Golding, Mrs. Frank Schagrin; resolutions, Miss Emma Worrell, Mrs. Harry Hayward, Newark; Mrs. Barclay Spicer, Arden; Mrs. Frederick Bringham.

Congresswoman Elect Does Not Feel Nervous About Duties

Miss Rankin's Brother Ran for Congress, She Went to Same College, Has Same Interests, Is Used to Speaking and Knows What She Wants to Accomplish as Women's Representative

"No, I'm not nervous about going to Congress. I've been working with politicians and for political matters for so long that I feel that I'm a veteran in the game. I think I shall be able to take my place in Washington and do my part," said Congresswoman-Elect Rankin the other day, when a reporter was interviewing her.

And, as a matter of common sense, why should she be nervous? As Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs Mackeye puts it: "She is a normal American girl, who sat beside her brothers at college and studied the same sociology and the same economics and, therefore, her psychology is pretty much the same. She is used to speaking and has frequently been heckled by the crowds, but she likes that and always has a good comeback."

"And will you really dare to make speeches in Congress?" she was asked.

"Of course, I'll make speeches," she answered. "I've been making them for the last eight years for suffrage and for prohibition and for myself. More especially, however, am I concerned about social welfare legislation. I had something to do with a children's home society in Washington and I know the needs of the youngsters. That work gave me an insight into the needs of babies, children and young adults, and it's for them I shall work especially."

Among the things which Miss Rankin has announced that she will fight for in Congress is extension of the child labor laws—she intends to represent children as well as women in Congress—national woman suffrage, mothers' pensions, universal compulsory education, and similar propositions. It is expected that she will introduce a new national suffrage bill as soon as she has the opportunity.

It is thought that Miss Rankin is not a strong partisan in politics and that in her heart she is neither Democrat nor Republican and in fact that no party label fits her. But no matter what her inclination might have been she could not have run for Congress this year on the Democratic ticket, for the other Democratic Congressman is also from Missoula. Miss Rankin has a sister, Edna, who is studying law at the University of Montana.

Miss Rankin's father was a Republican and her brother, Wellington Rankin, a promising young lawyer, is a Progressive, and ran for Congress four years ago, failing by a small majority. "But a few moments' conversation with Miss Rankin," says Dr. Louis Levine, of the University of Montana, in the New York Times, "will convince any unbiased person that she represents truly and fully but one party and one cause—the party and cause of woman. Not in the exclusive sense or in any spirit of antagonism to man, but in that broad and conciliating spirit which flows from profound sympathy with man."

"I feel a tremendous responsibility," said Miss Rankin in the course of our conversation. "As Representative of the State of Montana, I shall represent to the best of my ability the men, women, and children of my State. But in a certain sense I feel that it is my special duty to express also the point of view of woman and to make clear that the women of the country are coming to a full realization of the fact that Congress is a body which deals with their problem." Miss Rankin emphasized the fact that a new point of view has come to prevail in recent legislative work—the point of view of social welfare, of the effects of law upon our ways of thinking and feeling, and upon the character of the coming generations."

"It is fortunate for the cause of woman that its first official spokesman in the House of Representatives will be Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana," Dr. Levine says. "A woman whose mother left old New Hampshire to teach school in Missoula County, in the Territory of Montana, in 1878, and whose father, born in Canada, of Scotch parents, struck out for Montana in the early part of 1869 to take up ranching, is surely a splendid representative of the pioneer American spirit. A girl who, born on a ranch, caught up with civilization, and later became assistant in economics at the University of Montana, from which she had been previously graduated, might make a heroine for an Owen Wister or a Hamlin Garland novel. A woman who gave some of her best years to charity, settlement and social work on the Pacific, as well as on the Atlantic Coast, has certainly had the opportunity to come into sympathetic touch with the common people."

Says the Springfield Republican:

"In 1916, our grandchildren will read in their school histories, 'the first woman was elected to Congress. She was Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana. At this time there were still many eastern States in which women were not permitted to cast their votes for any candidate.'"

SCHOOL "CITY" IS REAL DEMOCRACY

Springfield Model Administration Adopts Charter Granting Political Equality to Girls

The High School of Commerce of Springfield, Mass., is planning to teach its students the art of city government by a miniature reproduction of the government of Springfield. The school is divided into a mayor, city council, administrative boards, and has all the election equipment of a big city.

The charter of the "City of Commerce" has gone ahead of its parent city in that it has granted political equality to sexes on the ground that suffrage for women is bound to come.

DON'T WORRY ABOUT CHRISTMAS

You need not go out into the mad rush of the streets and stores and spend a great deal of money to get an ideal Christmas present. You can sit down in the quiet of your own home and just write down the names of your friends who would be interested to have *The Woman's Journal*. And who, in these piping times of suffrage, would not be interested to have the national suffrage weekly? One subscription costs only a dollar, and where can you get a better present for the money?

Do it now and you can say you have done your Christmas shopping early. We will start the subscription with the Christmas number and shall be pleased either to send you an attractive suffrage Christmas card, which you can send to your friend, or we will fill it out and send it for you.

ELECTION CERTAIN FOR MISS RANKIN

Opponent Concedes Her Victory
—Unwilling to Countenance
Recount or Question Seat

It seemed "too good to be true" to have Jeannette Rankin actually elected to a seat in the National House of Representatives, and suffragists have been trying hard not to take her election for granted lest they be accused of "counting their chickens before they were hatched."

The press thought she was elected, the nation thought she was elected, Miss Rankin thought she was elected, and now everybody knows she is, because her opponent will make no effort to contest her election and would refuse to go to Congress in her place.

The Butte (Montana) Miner of Nov. 14 says in an Associated Press dispatch from Great Falls:

"Referring to a statement in the Evening Leader that an effort was to be made by Democrats of Montana to raise constitutional questions that might prevent Miss Jeannette Rankin from taking her seat in Congress, Harry B. Mitchell, late Democratic candidate for Congress, said that he knew of no such plans.

"If such plans were under consideration by any prominent Democrats or any Democratic organization in the State, I, being more directly concerned than any one else, would naturally know something about it. I have heard of nothing of the kind being contemplated, and I have been in almost daily communication with the Democratic State committee. There may have been some idle street talk along that line, and quite possibly Republicans started it."

The New York Times, of Nov. 19, says in a special dispatch from Helena:

"Harry B. Mitchell, managing editor of The Great Falls Tribune and Democratic candidate for Congress, who was defeated by Miss Jeannette Rankin of Missoula, will make no effort to contest the election of Miss Rankin, and if such proceedings are instituted he will have nothing to do with them; further, if they should be successful he would refuse to profit by them.

"Mr. Mitchell made this public announcement in reply to reports that an attempt would be made to prevent Miss Rankin from taking her seat in Congress on the ground that the seating of a woman would be in violation of the article of the Constitution which

NOTES AND NEWS

Miss May Trumper of Kalispell, Mont., was elected on Nov. 7 to the office of superintendent of Montana's public schools.

"Horace Greeley's advice as to the advisability of going West had reference especially to young men; but that was fifty years ago," says the Christian Science Monitor.

Miss Mary M. Wright of Lewiston, N. Y., is the author of the four-act play which the dramatic club of Harvard has chosen for production this year.

Sixty women of the University of Missouri have reorganized for the year a unit for the promotion of "votes for women." The organization has been in existence for four years and is growing each year.

Uncle Josh: "Here's a letter from Nephew Harry, that's gone to Africa, and says that within twenty rods of his house there's a family of laughing hyenas."

His Wife: "Well, I am glad he's got pleasant neighbors, anyway."

refers to a member of Congress as 'he.'

"While I do not pretend to be able to pass upon technicalities that might be raised," said Mr. Mitchell, "I can see no reason why Miss Rankin should not be seated, and I desire to say most emphatically that I would have nothing to do with any effort to prevent her doing so and would absolutely refuse to be a beneficiary from it if such result were possible. On the face of the returns Miss Rankin has been elected to Congress, and I hope to see her take her seat and render good service to the people of Montana."

"There is no inclination by the State authorities to withhold Miss Rankin's credentials, and, if the House of Representatives makes any effort to block Miss Rankin's right to her seat, it is evident that Congress will have the entire State of Montana against it. Miss Rankin is at her home in Missoula and is kept busy dodging moving picture men and newspaper photographers."

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of *The Woman's Journal*, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of _____ dollars.

PRAISE WOMEN ELECTION CLERKS

No Sense in Charge of Inefficiency, Say Chicago Judge and Chief Clerk

The charge made last week by Frank D. Ayers, a former attorney for the Chicago election board, that women election officials in Chicago were inefficient, was met with sharp replies by the men who are best acquainted with the work of the women.

County Judge Thomas F. Scully, when interviewed, at once declared:

"Mr. Ayers is talking through his hat. Within the last three years a different atmosphere has pervaded our polling places and our political gatherings. Politics has become a part of the home life; issues are discussed at the family board; intelligent voting has increased; our elections have become more an expression of real democracy and less a manifestation of strength between petty factions and rival organizations.

"As judges and clerks the women are efficient and adept. We have fewer mistakes in precincts where women are on the job than where men alone do the work. The women are conscientious and insist that everything at the polling places shall be done properly. Occasionally, of course, exceptions are found, but on the average the women officials of election prove better informed and more competent than the men officials."

Dennis J. Egan, chief clerk of the election board, asked:

"Do you remember how it used to be a few years ago at ward meetings? All the boys smoking black cheroots; the air blue with smoke and sulphurous with profanity; and then the audience would adjourn to Mike's place with the candidates and proceed to get half-shot if they weren't shot already?"

"Well, a change has come over the spirit of our dreams. The rough stuff has been cut out. Why? Because the women are in politics. Believe me, it's tidied politics up."

"And at the polling places—well, we know from cold, plain facts that the entrance of the women as judges and clerks has increased the efficiency of our election machinery in a phenomenal way. You can't appreciate it unless you know how the game went under the old system."

Over \$9,500 were received for the benefit of equal suffrage at the Bay State Festival of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association in Boston last week. From this sum the expenses of something over a thousand will have to be deducted. The amount cleared is a clear tribute to those who managed the festival and a convincing proof of the interest in the movement by the great body of suffragists in what may be called an "off year."

The Women's National Democratic Progressive League was formed last week, with headquarters in Washington, D. C. Branches will be organized in every State. Miss Virginia Potter is temporary chairman, and Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett temporary secretary. The Executive Board includes Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau and other well known women who fought for Mr. Wilson.

Are Women Athletes?

Amateur Athletic Union Begins to Wonder If It Would Not Be Better to Rule Them Out

"Are Women Athletes?" was a mooted topic of discussion at the session of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States this week in New York. Most of the new records under consideration by the Union at the conference were made in aquatic sports, and most of them, it developed, were made by women. "Considerable opposition appears to have arisen," says the New York Tribune, "to the registration of women as athletes and to the acceptance of their records."

Some of the athletic achievements of women during the past year are worth remark. Miss Elaine Golding, of Bath Beach, N. Y., not long ago won the honor of swimming the entire length of the Panama Canal, the first human being to accomplish the feat.

Half a hundred of the nation's most rugged swimmers declared their intentions of improving on the performance of Miss Golding, but only one man actually braved the conditions in the Canal Zone and he soon found them beyond his powers and was content to leave a woman in sole possession of Canal swimming honors.

In the shorter distances, Miss Claire Galligan of New Rochelle, N. Y., holds six well-sustained records, while Miss Olga Dorfner of Philadelphia has five to her credit.

A great refutation to those who think a woman cannot handle a gun is the record established by Mrs. Ad Topperwein of San Antonio, at the Alabama trap-shooting contest of Nov. 11. She scored 1952 out of a possible 2000 targets, shooting the entire string in 5 hours and 20 minutes.

Mrs. Topperwein used but one gun. She broke 975 of her first 1000, and 977 out of her last. Her longest straight run was 280 without a miss. This establishes a new world's record for endurance and number of shots fired over the traps in one single day and targets scored.

As if all this were not enough, a woman last Sunday established the American non-stop aeroplane record in a heavier than-air machine. Miss Ruth Law flew from Chicago to Hornell, N. Y., a distance of 500 miles, bettering the previous record held by a man by 138 miles. At times Miss Law was 5,000 feet above the ground, and her highest speed was 103 miles per hour.

And the Amateur Athletic Union has been wondering whether it is not a mistake to consider that women are athletes!

"There was one feature of the recent election that made a hit with men of all parties, and that was the women on the election boards," says the Leavenworth (Kan.) Times. "From everywhere they served in this capacity come the same reports of efficiency and fairness and intelligent comprehension of the duties of an election officer."

IN THE MAGAZINES

Australia Does the Impossible.—Independent, Nov. 13.

What is Feminism, by Gertrude Atherton.—Delineator, December.

The Women of England in War, by Rev. Albert E. Dunning, D.D.—Congregationalist, Nov. 16.

Ontario Franchise Campaign, by Elizabeth Becker.—Woman's Century, November.

Woman's Hand in the Election.—Literary Digest, Nov. 18.

Women's Work in New Mexico, by Alice Stevens Tipton.—Sunset, November.

Why Men Want Votes for Women, by Dr. Archibald Henderson.—Everywoman's, October.

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The Woman's Journal has a limited supply of good, up-to-date suffrage literature which it wishes to close out. It will sell to suffrage organizations at attractive prices. The literature is as telling as ever, and the price should compel a purchase by active suffragists. Write for further information if you are interested.

LITERATURE DEPT., WOMAN'S JOURNAL
45 Boutwell St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass.

THE PRESS ON JEANNETTE RANKIN

Butte Paper Hails Her as Senatorial Candidate in 1918—Henry Watterson Asks What Man Would Be as Brave as She in Similar Position—Other Press Comment

It has been a long time since any one woman on this side of the Atlantic attracted the attention of the country and challenged the imagination of the press, the people and the politicians as has little Miss Rankin of the Far West, only the other day one of several million citizens who has jumped automatically into the limelight under the newly recognized title of "women voters."

What are the people saying among themselves about this unprecedented event, the entry of a woman to the national Congress? It would be most interesting to know. What are the politicians saying as they hobnob and talk it over as one politician to another? Doubtless this will never be known.

But the press—the press, which prides itself on knowing the minds of people and politicians alike—is busy interpreting and guessing. It hears the clerk call the roll, it sees the congressional neck—434 strong—stretched to get a glimpse of her; it sees visitors pointing her out; it sees half the world looking at her as she ascends the Capitol steps; it sees her in the cloak room; it hears the Speaker recognize "The Lady from Montana"; it hears her voice—a feminine voice, if you please—raised in the first speech a woman member of Congress has ever made; it scents a sensation, the reporters race to the telegraph offices and the news will flash through the country and around the world.

Well, the press is having a good time and it is sure of a good time for many moons to come, but it is only guessing, guessing on the biological, the psychological, the sociological, the social and, above all, the political. Here are some of the leading editorials:

New Republican Leader

Butte (Mont.) Miner.

There is no gainsaying the position now generally taken throughout Montana that Miss Jeannette Rankin, Montana's Congresswoman-elect, is the new Republican leader in Montana.

Republican "big fours" may fume and Montana Republican "independent factionalists," may fuss, but the fact remains clear and convincing that despite them, Miss Rankin reached forth and took complete charge of the State's Republicanism.

Two years from today Miss Rankin will be the logical Republican candidate in Montana for United States Senator.

This latest development, occasioned by the election just ended, of Miss Rankin being not only sent to Congress from Montana, but being thus accorded the Republican leadership of this State, is bound to receive more than the cursory attention of the "big four" and the other Republican faction heads in this State.

The Republican situation thus brought about is not without its humor.

Here the factionalists were going to almost any length to prove beyond peradventure of a doubt, as it used to be said, that each factionalist was the real, genuine, bona

fide leader, when along comes Miss Rankin and sweeps them all off their feet.

Shades of the political aspirations of Dr. Lanstrum, Hon. Charles Pray, Hon. J. E. Edwards, Senator Joseph M. Dixon—it is now safe to bunch them all—and others, but this indeed is a most astonishing phase of a new political situation—this summarily taking of a leadership from their reputed possession and making that fact so apparent to the entire State that its authenticity cannot for a moment be doubted.

In future Republican political deference in Montana will have to be paid to Miss Jeannette Rankin, Montana's Congresswoman-elect, who single-handed, as it were, went out and conducted her campaign to victory despite the obstacles placed in her way by the very faint praise and the disinclination of the quondam Republican leaders.

It is going to be mighty interesting for the entire State to sit back and see just how the new State Republican leader is going to make the pretenders to the Montana Republican crown dance to her music, and from all predictions now going the rounds they either will have to tango lively or go way back and sit down.

The Honorable Miss Rankin

Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal
The Honorable Miss Jeannette Rankin, who has been elected to Congress from Montana, will face a situation which, reversed, would cause a man's courage to ooze from the palms of his hands. Breathes there a man with heart so brave that he would want to become one of a deliberative body made up of 434 women and himself?

Hannibal crossing the Alps, Dienees at the pass of Thermopylae, William Tell of the apple incident, Charles Martel at Tours, Wellington at Waterloo, Patrick Henry making his first speech at Hanover Courthouse, the first aviator in the act of aviating the first time, the man who went over Niagara Falls on a slack and slick wire, and the other man who went over in a barrel, were in their different ways courageous. But what was any brand of manly courage represented in these performances in comparison with the hardly imaginable intrepidity of a man avid of an opportunity to be the only man among 434 women?

Let us suppose the case of a man elected for some exceptional reason to membership in the Colonial Dames or the Daughters of the American Revolution. Would he, could he, face with equanimity the prospect of taking his seat in a body composed, with the single exception, of women?

Miss Rankin is receiving her congratulations in calmness of spirit, no doubt. It is of curious psychologic, if not biologic, interest that women are less afraid of men than men are of women; that the male of the species is cock of the walk only when others of his sex are out walking; that masculinity rather than femininity is shrinking and inclined to bolt or crawl under a table when it is a minority of one in a gathering.

Nobody is going to expect Miss

Rankin to be afflicted with buckague when she gets to Washington and has an opportunity to let fly the parthian shafts of her political and social and sex convictions at big game in the national House of Representatives. A man so situated hardly would survive the blighting terrors of the period betwixt the election and the convening of Congress.

The Montana Maid

Boston Herald.

In the list of indicated Congressional results you may have noted, "Montana, J. Rankin, Republican." Do not miss the significance of that brief and inconspicuous line. It means, if complete returns bear out the early returns, that Miss Jeannette Rankin will be the first woman member of Congress. Montana is conceded to Wilson, but Miss Rankin, young, small and red-headed, and particularly red-headed in her aggressive Republicanism, was able to overcome the Wilson-ward drift. She is elected as Congresswoman-at-large not only for Montana, which does not bother with Congressional districts, but for the whole country, and the whole country will watch with keen interest her first appearance on the floor of Congress and her career in that body.

Miss Rankin gains a unique distinction. It was inevitable, with the millions of women voters and the growing number of women office-holders in suffrage States, that there would be a woman member of Congress with no great delay. As the years pass there are likely to be many successors of Miss Rankin, and Congress and the Country will accustom themselves rather gracefully and promptly to the situation. Other women were nominated for Congress this year, one in Kansas, but they waged a losing fight. Miss Rankin gets the glory of being a "first," and that establishes her fame for all time. Success and happiness to her! And those who expect political eccentricities on her part are respectfully referred to the analysis of the feminine vote in the suffrage States, which shows in the main that the women voted as citizens and not as women.

Woman's Five Minutes

Chicago Herald

The expressed intention of Miss Jeannette Rankin, Congresswoman-elect from Montana, to address her colleagues in the House has given rise to apprehension.

Friends of the Congresswoman have felt alarm lest the first representative of her sex be ignominiously balked in her desire. The rules of Congress are not designed to stimulate oratory on the part of new members. The rather shameful "leave to print," a surreptitious insertion of undelivered and often undeliverable speeches in the Congressional Record is commonly the representative's only recourse.

There is no occasion for dread concerning Miss Rankin's reception. If she is only an average club woman she has been taught to say more in five minutes than the ordinary political orator can get out of his system in an hour. For in the clubs and in suffrage cam-

paigning women have had rare opportunities to learn the art of compact public speaking.

At the meeting of almost any of the larger, more responsible women's clubs programs go forward with a relentless punctuality impossible to duplicate in men's organizations. During the last generation so many women have essayed the platform, the competition has been so keen, that new standards of conciseness have arisen. The three minutes' speech or the five minutes' speech is actually delivered in the time allowed. If it is not, down comes the gavel, and up arises the next possessor of the privilege of utterance. In the school of necessity brevity has been learned.

So we may be confident that Representative Rankin will not be embarrassed by the handicaps imposed upon first-term oratory by the parliamentarians. In fact, it is not extravagant to hope that by virtue of her example the representatives may learn from the first woman member to pack their ideas in pellet form and thus to relieve their fellows of the cruel task of rescuing thin thought from a flood of words, turgid and uncontrolled. Woman's five-minute habit may in fact be the basis of an oratorical revolution.

Woman Arrives

Chicago Herald

With the election of Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana to Congress woman may be said to have definitely and finally arrived. She is the first of her sex to be chosen to membership in the national body.

It was a great deal when women got the vote in various States. It was even more when here and there one was elected to the Legislature or chosen for other positions of

honor and usefulness. But the tale was not complete—the triumph not finally achieved. It needed the election of a woman to Congress to give the finest, final touch.

Miss Rankin declares in an interview that she is mainly concerned about social welfare legislation. She will find a fine field for the exercise of her talents in and out of the national Congress. More and more the dry, legalistic opinion of Congressional duties and responsibilities is giving way to the wider view. She should be able to do something to contribute to that "humanization" of government so marked a characteristic of the day.

Although the first woman to be chosen to Congress, we may be sure she will not be the last. She is but the avant-courier of others. As woman suffrage extends and as the feminine interest in politics increases more and more, members of the sex will gradually find their way to the halls of national legislation. Miss Rankin has a unique responsibility in being the first of the series.

A Revolution

New York Evening Post.

A woman in Congress! That marks a political revolution indeed. Indubitably, Congress will gain by Miss Rankin's appearance, but for her it will doubtless be a great ordeal to be the first woman to appear in one of the greatest parliaments in the world. The fact that she is the first woman to receive such an honor will surely help her over the embarrassments of her position. Somehow we cannot fit her in, do the best we can, to some of the cloakroom habits and manners. The clerk, of course, will stumble over the "Miss" as he calls the roll, and the visitors to the galleries will first of all look for "that girl from Montana," with the feminine part casting a very critical eye over her attire. But, after all, the world has moved so rapidly that she will be but a nine days' wonder. There will be nothing like the prejudice and bad manners for her to encounter which were the lot of the women pioneers in the fields of medicine and law and politics.

LAST LAUGHS

Rankin: "Have you ever stopped to consider how the other half lives?"

Phyle: "I don't have to."

"Why not?"

"Because half of the time I live that way myself."—Youngstown Telegram.

"Dubbs, the traveling salesman, married a very homely woman, didn't he?"

"Yes. When he was courting her he used to say it was a positive pleasure to enter a field where there was no competition."—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

"So your boy is entering college this fall. You're sending him to your own alma mater, I suppose?"

"Not on your life! There are too many traditions clustered about my name in the old place. I wouldn't care to have my boy try to imitate some of the stunts I did when I was a student."

Little Isabel is very fond of music. A neighbor made her music-box play its whole repertory for the child's amusement. The last record was the "Miserere" from "Il Trovatore." The grand climax with all the opera stars singing their best, appealed to little Isabel

especially, and she sat with wide-open eyes and ears until the last note died away. Then she cried: "Gee, mamma! That sounds just like a glorified cat-fight!"—Brockton Enterprise.

Tearing down the street, my friend M——, a little known poet and novel writer, encountered me with flashing eyes and threatening mien.

I stopped him and asked, "Whatever is the matter?"

"The matter is," he rejoined furiously, "that I am going to his house to punch his head."

"Whose head?"

"Why, that scoundrel's, the painter J——. Owing to a personal grudge against me, he has made me ridiculous in the face of the world."

"How is that?"

"Why, I have just come from the Permanent Exhibition of Paintings. He has exhibited a picture there called 'The Allegory of Sleep.' A man is in an arm chair with his head inclining on his breast and his arms drooping. He is sleeping profoundly, and holds, clasped in his right hand, a half-opened book—the last volume of my poems, with my portrait appearing on the cover!"—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.